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SWEDISH PUBLICATIONS, RECENT AND FORTHCOMING

Selma Lagerlöf's recent book *Troll och människor* (Albert Bonniers förlag, Stockholm, 1915, pp. 336, kr. 4:75) contains, besides various biographical and autobiographical addresses and sketches, nine short stories (*Monarkmötet, Bortbytingen, En historia från Halland, Gammal jäbodsägen, Tjänsteanden, Vattnet i kyrkviken, Slätterkarlarna i Ekolsund, Den heliga bilden i Lucca, and Vägen mellan himmel och jord*). The autobiographical sketch *Två spådomar*, written at the suggestion of her German publisher in 1908, deals in the first part at some length with Selma Lagerlöf's childhood days and ends with her admission to Högre lärarinneseminariet in Stockholm at the age of twenty-three; the concluding part shows us the then famous author in Jerusalem. In *Tal vid Nobelfesten 10 december 1909*, which shows us the author at her best, she represents herself as going to heaven to tell her father of her good fortune in getting the great prize (cf. Ingmar in *Jerusalem*). The speech *Hem och stat* (*Tal vid rösträttskongressen i Stockholm, juni 1915*) concludes with the words: "Det lilla mästerverket, hemmet, var vår skapelse med mannens hjälp. Det stora mästerverket, den goda staten, skall skapas av mannen, då han på allvar tar kvinnan till sin hjälpare." Interesting facts about Selma Lagerlöf are contained in the two addresses: *Anders Fryxell* (*Vid avtäckandet av Fryxellsbysten utanför Sunne kyrka den 24 september 1910*) and *Tavaststjernas sista sommar* (*Föredrag vid Svenska litteratursällskapets i Finland årshögtid den 5 februari 1912*). The volume concludes with a sketch dealing with *Mathilda Wrede*. Especially on account of the autobiographical and personal material it contains, *Troll och människor* is one of the most interesting of the books of Selma Lagerlöf, for about the details of her life little is really known to the readers of her books.

Minnen av och om Emil Key, utgivna och utfyllda av Ellen Key (Albert Bonniers förlag, Stockholm, Vol. I, pp. 404, kr. 7:50) gives us, at least in the first volume, an acquaintance rather with the ancestors, kindred, and friends of Ellen Key's father than with the man himself. While nothing is perhaps left unsaid about Emil Key, the reader is in danger of losing sight of him—and yet the resulting knowledge of the man that is gained is more intimate and complete than it could otherwise have been. In this way we get many interesting pictures, with a richness of anecdotes, of a considerable number of prominent persons, among whom I would mention Stagnelius, Almquist, Blanche, Wetterbergh, Johan Jolin, Ingemann, Jenny Lind, Emilie Höquist, kapten (and fru) Hultin (in connection with the last-named also an anecdote about Runeberg). Kapten Hultin it was who supplied his neighbor Emil Key's children (among them Ellen K.) with fairy-tales, and the volume includes nine pages of these. Emil Key's connection with *Skandinavismen* of the middle of the last century is portrayed in detail, as is also his connection with and interest in the movement for the emancipation of woman. Numerous addresses relating to these subjects are quoted in whole or in part. The first volume, which contains many and good illustrations, takes us to 1855, six years after Emil Key's marriage. The second volume, which has not yet been received, will be larger than the first.

Amalia von Helvigs bref till Atterbom, utgifna af Hedvig Atterbom-Svenson (Albert Bonniers förlag, Stockholm, pp. 225, kr. 3:75) is a valuable aid to the

study of Atterbom. Amalia von Helvig (née von Imhoff, a niece of Frau von Stein), a friend of Schiller and Goethe and the intimate friend of Atterbom and Geijer, was married to a Swedish military man who later became a German general. The letters, which have been translated from German by the editor of the volume, evidence a warm-hearted and a helpful and self-sacrificing friend. It was she who through her advice and by helping to raise the necessary funds made possible Atterbom's foreign trip, which meant so much for his development. The volume begins with a brief sketch of Amalia's life up to the time of the beginning of the correspondence; for this the material is taken from Henriette von Bissing's "Das Leben der Dichterin Amalie von Helvig," which, however, as is pointed out, is rather unsatisfactory in its discussion of her sojourn in Sweden. The letters cover the period from 1816 to 1830, the year before the death of their author. Aside from the value of the letters as relating to Atterbom, they are of interest on account of Amalia von Helvig's own reflections on life and mankind, and for the many comments on literary men and matters of the day, especially Swedish and German that they contain. It will be remembered that Amalia von Helvig, aside from her original literary work, was the first German translator of Tegnér's *Fritiofs saga*; she also translated into German poems of Atterbom, Geijer, and others. The volume closes with an index of the names of the very numerous literary and other personages mentioned in the letters. There are reproduced the pictures of Amalia, her sister Louise, General von Helvig, and Atterbom. Unfortunately the letters from Atterbom to Amalia von Helvig are not extant, except for one, which is included in the book.

Otto Sylwan's *Fyrtioålets student, Anteckningar* (Albert Bonniers förlag, Stockholm, 1914, pp. 261, kr. 4:75) presents a picture of student life in Upsala and Lund as it was in the forties. The author constantly makes comparisons between the two universities, which show not a few differences, these being due partly to naturally differing conditions, and partly to greater conservatism or progressiveness in one or the other of the institutions. I can best give an idea of the nature of the book by quoting the titles of the chapters: Den gamla tiden, Studier, Organisation, Hvardagslif, Slagsmål, Studentsången—Gluntarne, Fester, Den nya andan, Skandinavismen, 1848. At the end of the volume there are a few notes and explanations, including a bibliography of seven of the more important works dealing with the subject treated. The book is abundantly supplied with illustrations from the times, and reproductions of title pages and headings of various of the periodicals and other publications of the day.

August Lindberg, *Barndoms- och ungdomsminnen* (Albert Bonniers förlag, Stockholm, andra upplagan, 1915, pp. 194, kr. 2:50) is an autobiography of the famous actor up to the time when he established his first connection with the theatrical world (where the account in *Nordisk familjebok* begins). The book is written in a vivid, chatty style, and depicts well the hard days of Mr. Lindberg's early life; there are included several illustrations. Mr. Lindberg, who is especially famous for his Ibsen and Shakespeare rolls, is known also in America and England.

Svenska kvinnor från skilda verksamhetsområden, Biografisk uppslagsbok, utarbetad av Walborg Hedberg och Louise Arosenius på uppdrag av Årsta-

utställningens centralkommitté (Albert Bonniers förlag, Stockholm, 1914, pp. 115, kr. 7:50) is a Who's Who of Swedish women of prominence. It contains about 900 names, of which a few are accompanied by photographs.

The Journal *Fataburen* (*Kulturhistorisk tidskrift*, the organ of Nordiska Museet in Stockholm, edited by Gustaf Upmark) for 1915 contains among other articles and reviews several that should be called to the attention of our readers. Hammarstedt, *Olsmessa och Torsblot* concludes by saying: "hvad jag vill påstå är, att de bägge (i.e., julbocken and Torsbocken) leda sina anor från en gemensam urfader, skördebocken. . ." Number 2 of Vol. 1915 contains supplementary remarks to this article, and the first number of 1916 contains *Elias, åskguden* (*Ännu ett tillägg till Olsmessa och Torsblot*). In *Runinskrifter från Dalarna* Sigurd Erixon interprets sixteen inscriptions from the period 1688-1858. The forms of the runes are given in each case, and most of the objects are reproduced photographically. The author shows by a citation from Abr. Hülphers *Dagbok öfver en resa genom Stora Kopparbergs Höfdinge döme* (1763) that runes were in the eighteenth century even used as a means of communication: "I förra tider war den seden här på orten, att då flyttningen skedde till Fäbodarna, hafwa de ristat på en spån, hwar nyckeln legat till Wisthuset. Om Någon främmande då kommit och behöft förplågning, har den i väggen instuckna spån med Runskriften blifwit upsökt. Men sedermera hafwa de blifwit försigtigare." (Cf. *Publications of the S. A. S. S.*, Vol. II, p. 226, where mention is made of a study by Professor Noreen dealing with runes from Dalarna from about the same period.) In a memorial to Johan Ernst Rietz, the author of *Svenskt dialekt-lexikon*, Hammarstedt gives a brief account of this scholar's life together with a list of his works. From among the numerous articles of a more distinctly cultural nature, attention might be called to Louise Hagberg's *Käpp och krycka och kyrkeståt*, in which certain expressions and ceremonies connected with the marriage-ceremony and its preliminaries are explained. There is appended to the volume *Redogörelse för Nordiska Museets utveckling och förvaltning år 1914*. . . , which among other things contains descriptions, and in many cases also illustrations, of the objects of cultural interest acquired by the museum during the year named. Included are also the reports on Skansen and on Kungliga Lifruskammaren. The first number for 1916, in addition to the article mentioned above, contains among other things "*Ta jultuppen*" och "*sticka ögonen ur skomakaren*" and *Klotformig sten använd för älfkull*. The pages of the journal, which is now in its eleventh year, are replete with illustrations of objects of cultural interest.

The Journal *Namn och bygd* (*Tidskrift för nordisk ortnamnsforskning*), of which the first volume was published in 1913, is probably not yet generally known among Scandinavianists in this country. The editors are Anders Grape, Oskar Lundberg and Jöran Sahlgren; docent Sahlgren (address, Lund) is the editor-in-chief. Beginning with the present year, Dr. Marius Kristensen (for Denmark), Prof. Magnus Olsen (for Norway), and Prof. Hugo Pipping (for Finland) will also be on the editorial staff. The place of publication is Upsala (A.-B. Akademiska bokhandeln i distribution). Four numbers are published annually, with a page total of 192 per year; the price is 5 kronor. The journal devotes attention not only to the place-names of the Scandinavian countries

and Finland, but also to English place-names of Scandinavian origin. In the announcement we read: ". . . det säger sig självt att en publikation, vars syfte är att samla och bekantgöra resultaten av en forskning, vilken har så mycket att giva även åt den krets, som ligger utanför fackmännens, också räknar på intresse och understöd från den stora allmänhetens sida. I tidskriftens program ingår därför även användandet av ett så långt möjligt lättillgängligt framställningssätt." It is especially the abundant material relating to Scandinavian life that will be of interest to this larger public, for, as the editors point out, the etymology of place-names, as of other words, must be approached from the cultural point of view as well as from the purely linguistic one. The articles are freely supplied with illustrations and maps wherever there is occasion for these. Each volume closes with reviews of leading works dealing with place-names, a bibliographical account of works of the previous year that (even briefly) include discussions on this subject, and an index of the place-names occurring in the articles, reviews, or bibliography contained in each volume. From Vol. 1913 I call attention to Marius Kristensen's *Stednavnesagens nuværende stilling i Danmark*, in which is related the beginning of the study of Danish place-names, after the precedent of Norway, where the work is nearly finished, and Sweden, where it has only begun (see *Publications of the S. A. S. S.*, Vol. II, p. 226). Dr. Kristensen calls upon the Swedes to coöperate with the Danes by commencing at once the investigation of the names of Southern Sweden (Skåne and Halland), which are intimately connected with those of Denmark. In *Den heliga murgrönan (Till ortnamnet Vrindavi)* Oskar Lundberg leads the origin of the goddess Rindr and her name to the plant and plant-name *rind* (= ivy) found only in the speech of the island of Gottland. Harald Lindkvist's *Middle-English place-names of Scandinavian origin, Part I* is reviewed at length by Erik Björkman. Vol. 1915 (320 pages) was published also in a special edition in honor of Professor Noreen on his sixtieth birthday; this contains thirty-eight articles, which for want of space must here be unmentioned. Vol. 1915 contains among other things *År Skåne de gamles Scadinavia* by Lindroth, who finds the two words etymologically unrelated. In an article entitled *Härnevi (Ett bidrag till frågan om beröringen mellan svensk och finsk mytologi)*, Lindroth concludes that this place-name contains the name of an ancient Scandinavian snake-dragon divinity (going back at least to the Later Bronze Age, and belonging to the same cultural sphere as Ull and Skade), developed out of the cult of the spirits of ancestors, to whom valuables were dug down into the ground either for safe-keeping or as offerings; the divinity as well as the name were borrowed into the Finnish (Aarni, Aarnio) and thence into Lappish. The author also discusses two previous articles on the same subject, one by Magnus Olsen and the other by Oskar Lundberg and Hans Sperber. Another noteworthy contribution from this volume is that by Jöran Sahlgren, *Blåkulla och blåkullafürderne (En språklig och mythistorisk undersökning)*, which splendidly typifies the aim of the journal as to readability and general appeal.

Those engaged in the preparation of Scandinavian text-books for American schools should read the review on a number of our Scandinavian text-books contained in the Spring Educational Number of the *Nation*, May 4, 1916. Our text-books are here, not unjustly, characterized as unsatisfactory. Individual attention is paid to nine books, both Swedish and Norwegian.

The attention of publishers and editors of Scandinavian plays edited for use in American schools is called to an article in *Poet Lore* (Boston, 1916, number 1) by Arthur Swan entitled *The Typography of Plays*. The author criticizes the present practise and gives a specimen set up in accordance with his recommendations. The name of the speaker should not be centered, nor should it begin the first line of the part spoken; stage directions should not be enclosed in parentheses or brackets. The name of the speaker as well as the stage directions should be printed in smaller type than the text and should begin at the type margin and on a separate line (with inverse indentation in stage directions in case of a second line); when stage directions follow immediately upon the name of a speaker, only a comma separates these, and the name of the speaker should be printed in capitals only when introducing a speech. In the course of the discussion reference is made among others to the 1903 edition of Strindberg's plays and to the first edition of *Rosmersholm*. The author finds the typographical practise of France, Germany, and Scandinavia superior to that of England and America.

Vol. II, p. 123 of *Publications of the S. A. S. S.* contains the announcement of three Strindberg text-editions for use in American schools to be published by Albert Bonniers förlag of Stockholm. The plays *Mäster Olof* and *Påsk* have been selected for two of the volumes; the third will contain selections from Strindberg's non-dramatic writings. As a result of a change in the plans, these text-editions will be prepared by Professor Joseph Alexis alone. *Påsk* will be issued first, and should be ready for use in the autumn.

Gustaf Fröding's *Selected Poems*, translated from the Swedish with an introduction by Charles Wharton Stork (The Macmillan Company, New York, 1916, pp. 168, \$1.25), which was announced in *Publications of the S. A. S. S.*, Vol. II, p. 300, has now appeared. In the introduction the translator says: "The present translator has endeavored first to live himself into the originals, and then to reproduce them in English as if he were writing them for the first time. He has above all aimed at producing vital English poetry; along with that he has tried to be as faithful to detail as his primary purpose would allow." These are clearly excellent principles for rendering poetry into another language in metrical form. The translator points out that Swedish lyric poetry, the field in which the Swedes excel, is but little known to the English-speaking world, and the reason is not hard to find. Mr. Stork has here performed a good service to those not able to read Fröding in the original. The volume contains more than forty poems. The introduction deals with the life and works of the poet; a page and a half of notes at the close of the volume offers explanations to various details in the poems.

The April-May number of the *American-Scandinavian Review* contains the announcement of a translation from Selma Lagerlöf by Mrs. Velma Swanston Howard, *The Emperor of Portugallia*, to be published by Doubleday, Page and Company. After this there will follow, by the same translator, Part II of Selma Lagerlöf's *Jerusalem* (for a note on Part I, see *Publications of the S. A. S. S.*, Vol. II, p. 300).

There has just appeared a second edition of Jessie Brochner's translation from Selma Lagerlöf, *From a Swedish Homestead* (Doubleday, Page and Company, Garden City, N. Y., 1916, pp. 348, \$1.35), which was originally published in 1901. This volume contains *En herrgårdssögen*, *Drottningar i Kungahälla*, and several short stories. I shall make only one criticism, which, indeed, applies to most of the translations from Swedish: Proper nouns are neither adequately nor consistently treated. A page containing an alphabetically arranged pronouncing list of proper nouns whose pronunciation is not clear from the spelling would be a great help. How, for instance, would the reader pronounce *Svärdsjö*, *Stafva*, *Hjalle*? *Ålin* has been changed to *Alin*, and *Råglanda* to *Raglanda*, while *Sigrid Storråda* appears as *Sigrid Storråde*. It is to be hoped that publishers and translators will not so generally overlook the not unimportant question of proper names.

Lilja (Den nordiska medeltidens förnämsta religiösa dikt) af den isländske munken Eystein Åsgrímsson, öfversatt af Axel Åkerblom (C. W. K. Gleerups förlag, Lund, 1916, pp. 32, 75 öre; also appeared in the Journal *Bibelforskaren*, Vol. 33, 1916, pp. 9-38). In an introduction of nine pages the translator gives an account of the life of the author, the story of the writing of the poem, a brief characterization of the times, together with a statement about the great popularity of this poem; two pages are devoted to an account of the leading metrical peculiarities of the Icelandic work. The translation imitates the versification of the original. There are a few explanatory foot-notes.

De sydsvenska folknamnen hos Jordanes av J. V. Svensson (Författarens förlag, Karlstad, pp. 70, kr. 1:25; medföljer *Redogörelse för Karlstads högre allmänna läroverk för läsåret 1913-1914*) takes under scrutiny anew the names of Scandinavian peoples mentioned in Jordanes and makes valuable suggestions toward the identification of some of the names that have hitherto been dark. The author comments on the fact that in past investigations practically no attention has been given to the question as to whether Jordanes' information came from one source or more than one. Svensson's conclusion is that there were two sources, a fuller one from which Jordanes learned the names from the west coast, and another source (far less detailed) that gave him the names from the North and East, and which reached him by the eastern route. In the forms of the names he finds the clues to the proper division of the two groups. The names of several peoples are mentioned twice, by different names. In the course of his discussion Svensson also reviews briefly the writers before Jordanes from whom we have names dealing with Scandinavia, pointing out in each case the route or direction of the transmission of the information to the writer.

Rolf Nordenstreng's *Vikingafärderna* (P. A. Norstedt och Söners förlag, Stockholm, 1915, pp. 207, kr. 3:75) gives in a readable and clear form an interesting account of the Viking expeditions and of Viking life. Owing to the lack heretofore of a book in Swedish treating this subject, the present work will be particularly welcome. The first five chapters deal with the history of the Scandinavian countries before the Viking period, the beginning, causes, and directions of the expeditions; and the ships, weapons, equipment, armies, and method of

warfare of the Vikings. Chapter six discusses in detail the activities of the Vikings in the West and South, the seventh chapter, and for this book quite naturally the most important one, the operations in the East, the founding of the Russian Empire, and expeditions by way of Russia. In the final chapter, entitled "Vikingarnas kultur," the mutual cultural influences of the Vikings and the foreign nations with whom they came into contact are briefly discussed, but here, as the author points out, there is especially much that still calls for investigation by scholars. The author emphasizes particularly throughout the book the fact that not a few Swedes took part in the Viking expeditions to the West and South, and he also points out clearly the share the Icelanders, Norwegians and Danes had in the expeditions eastward. The volume contains a number of illustrations, some of which have been prepared at the direction of the author by John Sjösvärd.

From Albert Bonniers förlag, Stockholm, the following books belonging to the domain of *belles lettres* and not mentioned above have been received: Henning Berger, *Films* (1914), Ernst Didring, *Malm* (*I, Männen, som gjorde det*, tredje upplagan, 1915; *II, Bergets sång*, andra upplagan, 1915), Vilhelm Ekelund, *Nordiskt och klassiskt, Aforismer* (1914), Tor Hedberg, *Borga gård*, Skådespel i fyra akter (1915), Ludvig Nordström, *Bottenhavs fiskare* (1914).

From the same firm there have been received the following books not mentioned above: Gustaf Hellström, *Vår tids ungdom* (In "Ur det moderna samhällslivet," Ny serie, No. 4, 1914), G. A. Jaederholm, *Undersökningar över intelligensmätningarnas teori och praxis* (*I, II*, 1914), Georg Pauli, *Konstens socialisering* (1915), Charles Richet, *Kriget—det förgångna, Freden—framtiden* (translated by Hannes and Efraim Sköld, Vol. 15 in the series "Vetenskap och Bildning," 1914).

A. LOUIS ELMQUIST.